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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1906.  
A great portion of the most successful men are self-made.—Spencer.

**Mr. Bailey's View.**

Senator Bailey has committed himself in favor of final review by the court of rate regulations that may be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. "I have never seen the day," said Mr. Bailey, "when I would favor the closing of the doors of courts to any person, corporate or otherwise." Of course, that is not a mere question of regulating railroad rates, but a principle of law which lies at the foundation of our liberties. But Mr. Bailey is unwilling that the court shall have the right in any event to suspend the operation of a rate pending appeal. He assumes that any rate established by the Interstate Commerce Commission would be more just than the rates of railroad companies, the one disinterested and the other interested.

Granting that to be true, the principle remains the same. If Mr. Bailey is in favor of giving the railroads any court rights he must, consistently, be in favor of giving them all court rights; if he is in favor of giving them the right of appeal, he must, consistently, be in favor of giving them the right of injunction. This does not imply that the court will always issue an injunction. Every such appeal must stand on its merits, but in our view it is a dangerous precedent for Congress to undertake to deny this remedy to any persons or corporations under any circumstances. If denied to the railroads it must also be denied to the shippers, and it has already been pointed out in these columns that a rate might be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission which would be destructive of some railroad corporation, surely Senator Bailey would not contend that the persons or corporations so affected should have no prompt remedy of law.

Let us regulate the railroads, but in making such legislation, let us be careful not to overturn the fundamentals of justice and popular rights.

**Homicidal Negligence.**

If the reports are true, the twenty-five deaths resulting from the terrible wreck on the Denver and Rio Grande, are directly attributable to the fact that a telegraph operator went to sleep at his key. His falling asleep while on duty is explained by the fact that he had been continuously at work for the thirty-six hours preceding. Twenty-five persons are dead, therefore, because a trainman was allowed to do "overtime" until he could no longer keep his eyes open.

It will be easy, of course, for the railroad to lay the blame of this disaster on the man immediately responsible for it. It goes without saying that he will be discharged from the service. It is equally a matter of course that he will find it extremely difficult to get another position elsewhere. His career as a railroad operator is at an end and it is no doubt as it should be. Meanwhile the company which permitted this sort of thing and with which the final responsibility must certainly belong, is to go unpunished, possibly to allow the same thing to happen again somewhere else.

Men are an integral part of the railroad operation system. Their efficiency, faithfulness and reliability are the system's mainstay. For a road to allow its men to work at important posts while in a condition of physical unfitness is not less than criminal. It is no argument to reply, as the company replies in this case, that if the delinquent operator was working so long overtime, he was doing so at his own wish, and not by official order. It was the company's business to prevent this sort of abuse, whether voluntary or not. Their men must always be kept in good working order, no less than their roadbeds and switches.

This is not the first accident to be laid at the door of the overworked employee. Not long ago there was a serious collision in South Carolina which killed four trainmen and injured two. The crew of a freight train waiting in a siding for two passenger trains to pass, went to sleep. They woke up an hour later, concluded that both trains had gone by, and steamed out upon the main line just in time to be run down by the second express. The State railroad commissioners, reporting upon this wreck, declared, "The testimony clearly shows that this crew was on duty for twenty-five hours and thirty-two minutes" consecutively before the wreck. The recklessness of the crew in this instance in regard to their own lives is surely significant. They had reached a point where they didn't care. Little more indifference as to personal

safety is exhibited in the story of the Russian railroad workmen, who, when exhausted by overlong hours, lie down on the track in order that the rumble of the approaching train may wake them. Sometimes, of course, they don't wake up, in which case they are killed. The first duty which a railroad owes to the public is to protect life and limb of its passengers. Beside this obligation, fast service, smooth roadbeds and palace sleeping cars with electric lights in every berth are as nothing. People would much rather travel safely than elegantly, or even comfortably. For a railway to allow its responsible employees to become irresponsible from any preventable cause is to be criminally negligent of its own prime responsibility. And for negligence of this sort, with frequently homicidal results, no amount of rate regulation or kindred reform can in any way atone.

**Disagreeable Truths.**

It is seriously to the discredit of the Mayor of Chicago, remarks the Norfolk Landmark, "that he has shown unwillingness to let the people of his city know of an important fact which is damaging to his municipal ownership argument. The man who wishes to suppress the arguments of the other side, instead of meeting them fairly and squarely, and trying to overcome them, is not a safe guide to the public in time of dilemma." The genuinely sincere man cares not a rap for anything but the truth. He is always looking for it, and when he has found it, he will proclaim it, whether or not it tallies with his pet theory or whim. The man who is afraid of the truth; who is afraid to let the people know both sides of every question; who conceals information or documentary evidence in his possession, lest its publication should weaken his side of the discussion, is well, he is more in love with his own theory or whim than with the truth.

But that sort of man is out of tune with the spirit of the times. There never was an age, we believe, when so many men were searching so diligently, so intelligently and so unselfishly for the truth. It is a noble pursuit, and it implies not only honest investigation, but courage, for the truth is not only hard to find, but it sometimes happens that the discovery of it is anything but agreeable. That's the test. When the truth suits our side of the case, we are swift to proclaim it; but when it is against us, we are apt to cover it up. Mayor Dunne would doubtless have taken liberties with this personal and private communication of Mr. Dalrymple's had the statements contained therein been favorable to municipal ownership and operation of street car lines.

**Germany's Public Service.**

In order to improve the public service Germany is educating bright young men for that work. A number of young officials-to-be, who have completed their legal studies, have now been delegated to spend from six months to a year in some of the large business and manufacturing concerns of the country, that they may have actual experience in business and the better qualify themselves to discharge the duties which they are hereafter to assume.

That is the business way. In commercial life men are trained for the vocation they are to follow. Unfortunately, it is not so in the public service in the United States. Men are frequently selected for this position and that who have had no training or experience, and whose main qualification is that they have been "party workers." On the other hand, often happens that when a man has been occupying such a position for several years and has familiarized himself with the work, he is dismissed for political reasons, and a novice put in his place. Under such a system it is not surprising that the public service is defective. The wonder is that it is so good.

**Democracy and Publicity.**

We commend Chairman James B. Doherty, of the City Democratic Committee, for declaring his opposition to "executive sessions" of the committee. We cannot understand why the men who are chosen to carry on the affairs of the party in Richmond should have secrets from the party at large. It is the right of Democrats to know what their representatives are doing, and secret sessions are sure to arouse suspicion.

Democracy stands for publicity. It is not in favor of doing anything in a corner. This is peculiarly an age of publicity, and it is the business of true Democracy to promote it by precept and by example. How can Democracy consistently demand publicity in other directions, when it carries on its own business behind closed doors and under the bond of secrecy?

This question has been threshed out in Richmond time and again, and we hope no member of the committee will revive it.

**The Fee System.**

The State of Minnesota has determined to abolish the fee system. Section 2721 of the new Code says: "Unless otherwise provided by law, every county official in the State of Minnesota receiving a stated salary shall receive the same in full compensation for all services and expenses whatsoever, and shall on the first Monday of each month file with the county auditor a correct statement of all fees received by him, and turn the same into the county treasury."

The Minneapolis Tribune approves the new law, declaring that the fee system builds up dynasties of fee grabbers and allows the head of an office to grind his subordinates down to any salary he may choose to pay, and grow fat on the labor of others. "The laborer," it continues, "is worthy of his hire, and the public servant should have a fixed compensation, instead of taking an office on speculation. When an office is paid, public officers are paid, and the business way is to turn all fees and other receipts into the treasury. A sheriff or a county auditor does not own his office. He is supposed to administer it as a public trust. The view of the case is growing, and the fee system is doomed. Before long it will

be entirely abolished in Minnesota." We should like to see the fee system in Virginia abolished. We have long been convinced that it is wrong in principle and sometimes vicious in practice. We believe also that it is directly and indirectly far more expensive in the aggregate than the salary system would be.

**A Hint to Good Wives.**

Yesterday we expressed sympathy with the Iowa farmer who wanted a wife with the capacity and the grace to take a joke. What he really wanted, we now know, was a wife who would laugh at his jokes. And that, ladies, is what every man wants, who wants a wife at all. It has always seemed to us a matter of comradely duty for a wife to do this, no matter how hard she may have to strain her ribs. At any rate it is a token of affection which every decent husband appreciates. Yet there are good wives who are utterly lacking in consideration in this direction. They not only refuse to laugh when the husband tells a joke in the bosom of the family, but when there is company at the table and the husband's eyes begin to twinkle and he says at the proper time, "That reminds me," the inconsiderate wife interrupts him with the contemptuous remark, "For pity sake, John, don't tell that old joke again."

In all seriousness, ladies, that is no joke, and few men are amiable enough to take such a blow in pious submission, and turn the other cheek. It is enough to strain family relations for a week. It is affectionate and it is wise to laugh heartily at every joke the dear man tells, at all times and under all circumstances, and when he tells it in company, it is unwomanly and it is dangerous to family harmony to give any sign that you have ever before heard it. Ladies, we are talking sense to you. In fact, we are giving expert testimony.

Just a hint, in conclusion, to wives in general. It has always seemed to us a matter of comradely duty for a wife to laugh at her husband's jokes. That may be too strong a statement of the proposition, but it is clearly a sweet token of affection for her to do so. And above all things, when her lord tells the same old joke at table for the forty-second time, it is unkind, to say nothing of the bad policy and bad manners of it, for her to interrupt it with the sardonic inquiry, "For pity sake, John, are you going to tell that old joke again?" In all seriousness, ladies, let us assure you that that is no joke, and it is too much to expect any husband, however amiable he may be, to receive such a blow in pious submission.

Figures ordinarily make dry reading, but those printed in our columns of yesterday bearing on the industrial growth of Virginia, as shown in a recent census bulletin, are too significant to be skipped. Through the whole State manufacturing activity has expanded during the past five years in a most gratifying way. Capital invested in more than 3,000 plants has grown from \$92,596,559 in 1900 to \$117,683,149 in 1905, an increase of 26.5 per cent. The number of officials and clerks has increased nearly 20 per cent, and the total of salaries over 34 per cent. In this expansion Richmond stands easily at the head of Virginia cities. Her capital invested in manufacturing enterprises now amounts to \$32,402,347. This is an increase of 100 per cent since 1900. Other figures are hardly less pleasing. The number of officials, clerks, etc., has increased 12 per cent, and salaries have grown 11 per cent. Thirty-eight per cent more raw material was used in 1905 than in 1900, and the value of her manufactured products has increased 23 per cent in the same time.

The New York Times is authority for the following table showing the losses occasioned by some of the great strikes of recent years:

COAL STRIKES.	
United States, 1902.....	\$28,600,000
South Wales, 1903.....	10,000,000
England, 1903.....	30,000,000
Denaby Colliery, 1902.....	1,170,000
Milan, 1904.....	5,000,000

OTHER STRIKES.	
Grimsby, 1901.....	\$615,000
Building strike, New York, 1902.....	\$5,800,000
Shipping strike, Marcellus, 1904.....	30,000,000

The convention of the Association of American Medical Colleges, now in session at Pittsburgh, voted for Richmond as the place of convention next year. The gathering is made up of some sixty or seventy delegates, mostly deans of leading medical schools, and their choice of this city is a tribute both to Richmond's desirability as a convention city and its eminence in medical circles. The new Jefferson Hotel, which should be completed in ample time to accommodate the gathering, will be admirably adapted for convention headquarters.

Yellow fever having been successfully eliminated from New Orleans, has now attacked the 10-cent magazines.

It turns out to have been a rather stirring brand of music that And Hamilton came home to face.

In the case of Judge A. Hamilton, however, silence would now be anything but golden.

It is now maintained that the slaughtered Moros had committed grave offenses.

"Now that the smoke of battle has rolled away," where's the Moros?

The bite of a yellow dog, however, may be worse than his bite.

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**Tooth Powder**  
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Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.  
Convenient for tourists.  
PREPARED BY  
**J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.**

**Rhymes for To-Day**

**March Airs.**  
March, ye are wild as a var Borneo's man,  
And mad as a cat and March has been sported  
In the teeth of your wind ye have sported  
And snored—  
Ye are drunk and ye really don't care,  
March, ye are meek as the young cooling dove,  
And soft as a lover's caress;  
Ye are smooth as the cheek of the Creole  
Or Creek—  
And sweet as ripe peaches and cream.  
March, ye are summer and winter alike,  
And lion and lambkin in one;  
All cross and contrary, ye shift and  
And this be your notion of fun.  
March, ye do rave like a lunatic month,  
Or ye waft mildly warm through the house;  
To-day with a rattle and roar and ye do  
To-morrow ye're meek as a mouse.  
March, ye are fickle as ne'er maiden was—  
Ye toss but a blow or a smile;  
Wherefore now I request that ye give us  
rest,  
And be more consistent a while.  
—H. S. H.

**Merely Joking.**

**The Rude Thing.**—If he ran his fingers through his hair. "Hold on," he said; "I'll show you the proofs of my novel." But the other lingered not. "No, no," he said; "I don't need proofs. Your word is enough." Philadelphia Bulletin.  
**Spitful.**—Patience: "I see six tons of tallow candles have been stolen from a wharf in Boston." Patience: "One of those Boston belles is going to have a birthday cake." Yonkers Statesman.  
**Picked Up a New One.**—"Patching and darning, as usual, are you?" said the caller. "Yes," answered Mrs. Lapsling. "I tell Samuel I save him a good deal of money by being so mendacious."—Chicago Tribune.  
**His Boring Company.**—"You are in the captain's company, are you not?" asked the civilian. "Yes," replied the militiaman. "I was in his company, but he didn't drill me; he bored me."—Yonkers Statesman.  
**His Presence of Mind.**—"Yes, I got her out before the wall fell." "Did she keep her head?" asked the man. "No," she threw her arms about his neck and nearly strangled me." "You must have had a time, tearing them loose?" "Nope; I told her her hair was coming down."—Houston Post.  
**The Prehistoric Periodical.**—"How are his habits?" inquired the man. "Atheist," said the man. "Good in the main," answered the man. "He is a man of great intellect, but he will go off on a two-year jag."—Louisville Courier-Journal.  
**A Common Crawl.**—"He has none of the finer sensibilities, nothing to distinguish him from the common herd." "No," said the man. "I've heard him confess out of his own mouth that all autos smell alike to him."—Puck.  
**She Counted.**—"Bridge!" No answer. "Bridge!" Again no answer. "Bridge!" "Oh, my comin' mum." "Well, why didn't you comin' when I first called?" "Shure, an' O' only hurd ye call th' thurd time."—Judge.

**THIS DAY IN HISTORY**  
March 21st.

- Church Day, Mid Lent. Sun rises at 6:00, sets at 6:00.  
1644—Prince Rupert defeated the Parliament forces in England and relieved Newark.  
1663—Charlotte Tremouille, Countess of Derby, died.  
1676—A hissing, detonating meteor passed over Italy two hours after sunset. Its apparent diameter was greater than that of the moon; its real diameter about three-quarters of a mile, and the velocity was calculated at 160 miles a minute.  
1733—Stanislaus, King of Poland, sent his abdication by express to Warsaw.  
1776—The Duke of Bridgewater's canal from Manchester to Liverpool completed—a great achievement for the time.  
1805—Napoleon declared the marriage of his brother, Jerome, to Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, annulled.  
1829—Duel at London between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchester.  
1895—A fireworks manufactory at Bergen Point, N. J., exploded, killing seven persons.  
1863—Battle of Somerset, Ky.  
1875—Governor Tilden, of New York, sent a message to the Legislature declaring the State canal to be mismanaged and the funds looted by contractors.  
1885—Bands of settlers, rendezvoused at Coffeyville, Kan., made a start for the Oklahoma homestead lands.  
1899—Anglo-French treaty agreeing on Nile boundary signed.

**IMPORTANT PRODUCTION.**  
Vanoleum, the First Concentrated Vanilla Ever Marketed.

A new product of interest to the fine grocery trade, as well as to bakers, confectioners and many others, is a concentrated vanilla oil, known to the trade as vanoleum. This is said to be the first concentrated vanilla ever marketed. One pound of the extract can be made into two gallons of vanilla suitable for adding water. This new product is claimed to be absolutely pure and suitable for all uses for which vanilla is ever employed. It has obvious advantages over the ordinary style of vanilla extract, particularly in the manner of cheap transportation. The vanilla made from vanoleum costs no more (unless that the ordinary vanilla extract, and when mixing in packing and transportation are considered, it becomes much cheaper). Vanoleum is thus of great value in the export trade, as well as in this country.

**QUERIES AND ANSWERS**  
RULES.  
Write only one question on a single sheet of paper, except in cases where all the questions relate to the same subject.  
Do not ask questions belonging to the advertising columns.  
We cannot give the value of old coins.  
**The Law of Inheritance.**  
Mrs. B owns a tract of land in fee simple and has children. Mrs. C her daughter, dies before her mother, and leaves children. Do Mrs. C's children inherit their mother's estate? Mrs. B's estate. A SUBSCRIBER.  
**Rights of a Railroad.**  
1. Has the Tidewater Company a right to build a railroad along a creek and fill up the stream and throw the main current over on some one else's land? 2. Have they a right to shoot rock over on another's field, a hundred yards from Goose Creek? A SUBSCRIBER.  
1. No.  
2. No.  
**Giving Receipts.**  
If A buys a store and credits B, and B settles with A, is not A compelled by law to give B a receipt in full to date, or is B not entitled to a receipt to date? A SUBSCRIBER.  
We know of no law compelling the giving of receipts, but we think that the law would have upheld B if he had refused to pay the bill unless the receipt was forthcoming. This assumes, of course, that B was in fact settling to date.  
**Destroying Mail Matter.**  
What is the penalty for opening and destroying letters and packages that come by mail? OCHRE.  
If mail is opened and destroyed after it has been properly delivered, by some one other than the addressee, the matter is under the jurisdiction of the State is under the jurisdiction upon the value of courts, and depends upon the value of same. For a government employee, or any one else, to open and destroy a package while in the United States mail is a serious offense, punishable, in the discretion of the judge, by heavy fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary.  
**Barbers' License.**  
Is a barber running a shop in a village that is not incorporated required to pay a license tax? If so, how much is the tax? A SUBSCRIBER.  
All barber shops having more than one chair are required to pay a State license. The license imposed is fifty cents per chair after the first chair, one chair being exempt.  
**Distilleries.**  
Must a man take out a license to run a still distillery? If so, what is the tax? A SUBSCRIBER.  
A person desiring to obtain a license to manufacture brandy by distillation from pomace or other fruits, must make a written application therefor to the commissioner of revenue, who will refer it to the Circuit Court, which alone has power to grant it.  
The tax on such license is five dollars, if the distillery is to run three months or less, but if the distillery is to run more than three and less than six months, the tax is twenty dollars, and if it is to run six months or more, the tax is fifty dollars.  
**Pensioners of Spanish War.**  
The soldiers of the Spanish War were allowed by Congress payment from the time of their enlistment which entitled each soldier to something like two months' money pay than they had received. Can you inform me whether this money has ever been paid to the State of Virginia? Yours respectfully, SOLDER.  
The United States has never paid to the State of Virginia any money with which to pay soldiers of the war against Spain.

**Trespassing Chickens.**

"A" owns small place with garden; "B" works in house very close to garden; raises chickens which trespass on "A's" garden. What can he ("A") do about the chickens?  
Some say each man must keep his chickens on his own land. Other say each person has to fence against his neighbor's chickens. By answering at once, you will oblige.

**READERS.**  
In Virginia every man must protect himself against his neighbor's stock by maintaining a lawful fence, unless he live in a county where there is a "no fence law."  
Hence in this case, if "A" has no lawful fence he cannot recover.  
Sec. 2992, of the Code, provides for damages for trespass by certain animals; in case the plaintiff has a lawful fence, but says nothing about trespass by chickens. However, if the plaintiff has complied with the fence law, I think he can recover for injuries done by chickens—otherwise not.

**The Rice Family.**

Anent the query in last Sunday's edition of your paper, I give briefly the following information: Dr. Samuel Blair Rice, who died here several years ago, was certainly not a brother to the murdered millionaire, William Marsh Rice, of New York. If related at all, the kinship was very distant. Dr. Samuel B. Rice had but one brother, and he was Lizzard Rice. He had twenty-five children, one of whom is William Rice.

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**Hollywood Rules.**

Is there any law of the Commonwealth of Virginia which gives the right of absolute control to the Hollywood Cemetery Company over any lot or section of Hollywood cemetery, regardless of the wishes of the man who owns and has paid for said lot or section?  
Can they dictate to him the size, height or breadth of a monument, should he desire to place one to the memory of his dead? Can they prohibit him from placing individual monuments in his section, or can they compel him to erect only one, and that in the centre of his section? Is he at liberty to have his section turfed by whomever he pleases, or must he have this done through the company, and pay such prices as the company may charge?  
If there is any such law, kindly let me know where it may be found.  
SUBSCRIBER.  
The president of the Hollywood Cemetery makes the following reply:  
The charter of Hollywood Cemetery Company gives the company the right to make rules and regulations for the government of the cemetery, and they have made such as they believe to be for the good of the lot-owners as well as the cemetery as a whole.  
The office of the president, is at No. 6 South Ninth Street, who will at all times be pleased to give information bearing on the subject.

**Fishing in the James.**

Is it unlawful to set nets in the James River or its tributaries, for the purpose of trapping fish of any description, either for sale or for home consumption? If so, what is the penalty?  
A SUBSCRIBER.  
Virginia Code, 1904, Sec. 2308, makes it unlawful to catch with nets, mountain trout, black bass or pond bass (chub). Section 2314, relating to James and Occoquan Rivers, penalizes—  
"(It shall be unlawful for any person to fish with, use, or set any pound net or purse net in any of the waters of James and Chickahominy Rivers; provided that this act shall not apply to the waters of James River, between the dry dock, in the town of Newport News and Warwick Creek in Warwick county, for a distance of four hundred yards from low water mark, along the Warwick county line out into the waters of the James River. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months."

Section 2311. Penalty for obstructing passage of fish by seines or nets—  
"If any person haul, float, or drift in any water of this State, any seine or net, with a rope or line fixed to the bottom, so constructed as to keep such seine or net in an erect position, and obstruct the passage of fish, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars. But this section shall not prevent use of such seines and nets as had been used in the waters of this State, by citizens thereof, prior to the 1st day of February, in the year 1847, nor shall it apply to any of the waters within either of the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Norfolk or Essex, not to any of the waters of the Rappahannock or its tributaries."

We are unable to state what manner or means or nets had been used by citizens of this State, prior to February 1st, 1847.

The above are the only provisions of our statutes that seem pertinent to the inquiry.

**Demarest Defeats Wright.**

CHICAGO, March 20.—In the first game for the play-off of the 1st for second place in the amateur billiard tournament to-day, Chas. Demarest, of Chicago, defeated W. A. Wright, of San Francisco, by a score of 900 to 92.

**Heard and Seen in Public Places**

Messrs. R. A. Patterson and Company are in receipt of a unique letter from away out of Alaska. It is dated Little Delta, Lanana River, January 25th, and it contains a tale of woe. The writer, whose name is William Cragie, addresses his lettered you with the old uod laud his remarks to "The boss what runs the box shop," and says:

"Me an' my partner are at out, an' we wish you to square the deck so that we can go on with the same old fair deal we have made so long."

"Now let me tell you all about it, for the whole goldrained trouble is about your boxes of Lucky Strike chawin. We think we have a sort of claim on your interest, seen that you are the innocent cause of the rumrump."

"This was sent us by you, but when your partner was the only crutty you can talk to up here it is darned bad when you fall out with him."

"We were weter down to Fairbanks just about the last water to get our outfit for the year, and we got back the next night, after an awful skidding trip. We were chawin it away and came to our Lucky Strike chawin supply. One of us said the boxes were made of beech and we thought we were getting a new supply. Now what kind of wood is in them boxes. Well, independent of both of us bein' angry fools and good judges of tobacco, we also think we know all about wood. The above explanation easily shows that one of us is away off in knowledge of the wood business. I'm sure it's not me, but the worst of it is he's just as sure it's not him, so there's a bit of ten ounces and each man's interest in the chawin is at stake."

"Not boss, the ten ounces is nothing an' the losing of a fellow's chawin is pretty bad, but we went beyond the limit as to what we was thinkin' of. The worst now me and Bill don't speak the least bit free and easy. Hard lines when we live as alone up here as the mountains and work together when we have to cut about wood. The above explanation easily shows that one of us is away off in knowledge of the wood business. I'm sure it's not me, but the worst of it is he's just as sure it's not him, so there's a bit of ten ounces and each man's interest in the chawin is at stake."

"If he's right I'm going to tell him to give me the darnest hiding of my life. But if I'm right, Lord help him, for I'll have to tell him that he's wrong for at least two weeks after your letter comes."

"Now, old man, please give us your answer quick, for me an' Bill have to get on with our chawin. The worst together for the last fifteen years an' never had a serious split before. You needn't be a feared, because we ain't going to no gun. The worst may will just eat like the medicine, and when it's all over we'll be friends again."

It seems that the president of the company has been written a distressed letter that both are wrong. The boxes are made of Virginia poplar.

Mr. Hugh Bird, of Williamsburg, somewhere in his travels, Petersburg perhaps, has discovered that all the ingenious known to mankind have made in the construction of the Yankee Lumber known as New England. Bird says a church fair to raise money to buy the pastor a new horse or for some other purpose was on hand not long ago, and all kinds of legitimate and proper schemes were worked up, to pull in the shiekles, but the most paying trick was to give away old wedding cake for the use of dreamers, according to the old time superstition, that with a piece of wedding cake under your pillow, you will see in your dreams your future husband or wife, as the case may be.

It seems that some way two or three of the young lady managers of the fair had gotten a very small piece of the wedding cake from the table in use on the occasion of the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Mr. Nicholas Longworth. This precious piece of sweetened butter was given away to the young ladies, and they were nearly large enough to pay for the horse or whatever it was the fair was to buy for the pastor. Will you save our Virginia girls are not up to some of the Yankee tricks?" asked Professor B. at the union station.

**New Typewriter for the Blind.**

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfurt, on the authority of the Frankfort Dildas-Kulln, reports that Mr. Dussaud, a French inventor, has invented a new typewriter for the blind, of which it is expected that it will enable them to write and read in the same manner under the same conditions as those who can see. The apparatus is supplied with a row of keys, and if one, two or more of these keys are pressed down with the fingers, the desired letters or the desired word appears. This new typewriter with keys is by far the most perfect instrument which has ever been offered to the blind for writing. It can be rapidly operated, and furnishes a regular writing that the blind can easily read. Another advantage of special importance is that the lines cannot run together. From the United States Consular Reports.